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12,000 feet or more, that the whole Antillean continent stood an equal amount above its present level.

The bottom of the fjords, particularly the landward portion, have probably been somewhat filled with sediments. The gradients as calculated from the soundings may be too great. But it is not probable that the possible error from this cause can bridge the discrepancy between gradients of the fjords and those of similar land valleys. The facts given by Mr. Spencer prove a greater elevation of the continent in Pliocene and in early Pleistocene times than at present, and a lower level at the end of the Pliocene and later in the Pleistocene. It may be fairly questioned, however, whether they prove the great elevation above the present level which is claimed.

HENRY B. KÜMMEL.

Elements de Paléontologie. By FELIX BERNARD, Paris, 1895; 1146 pages, 606 illustrations, Baillaire & Son.

A new palæontology bringing up to recent date the more important results of work in this field will be welcome to many. It includes a phytological as well as zoölogical portion, though the *Invertebrata* are more fully treated than the remainder. Morphology and classification are treated with especial fullness, though the latter is carried down only as far as the family or, usually, the genus. The phylogeny and embryology of groups is also given in summary at the close of the different sections. The sections on the brachiopods and the crinoids are especially well developed, and the introductory chapter of the book in which the scope of palæontology and its relations to other sciences is discussed will be found of especial interest.

E. C. QUEREAU.